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62.57 19213 Catalogue of 1901
Evergreens, etc.

GARDEN ROSES

How to Make Them Grow and Bloom



To Those Who Hesitate

IN PRESENTING this treatise on Garden Roses, we feel that it answers so completely the many questions asked each year that a careful reading should encourage the most timid to plant a few Roses this season with full confidence of success.

The list of Roses shown in center of this book are all reliable varieties with dependable descriptions.

The disappointing part of our Roses this year is the limited supply—with the largest production in our history, the demand has been so great that our supply is unusually limited.

This makes it doubly important to order early. Not only should your Roses be planted as soon as the ground can be worked, but if you order now we will be better able to fill your order complete.

May this full story of Garden Roses inspire you to try a few New Brunswick Roses this year and realize how good they are.

FRED D. OSMAN, *Proprietor*
NEW BRUNSWICK NURSERIES
NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

Among nurserymen especially, credit is given only where the results are prominent and outstanding

Copy of a letter received from a prominent official of the American Association of Nurserymen relating the opinion of a prominent rose authority:

Mr. Fred D. Osman, Prop.,
New Brunswick Nurseries,
New Brunswick, N. J.

January 13, 1926.

Dear Fred:

. . . I was much interested in what Mr.——told me last week in New York. He classed your stock next to the highest of all growers that he knew of, and that made it pretty high, because he mentioned a number of other very fine growers.

Probably your soil is particularly good, and, no doubt, besides that, you know how to grow them. At any rate, I was rather surprised at his report, and I think it should be quite gratifying to you.

Yours truly,

(—————)

GARDEN ROSES

HOW TO MAKE THEM GROW AND BLOOM

ROSES are not difficult to grow. In fact, certain types of roses are most easy. They demand nothing which is not given to all garden plants in some measure. With sunshine and a well-drained bed, fertilized as heavily as possible, cultivated in summer, and protected from zero winters, roses will be happy. All directions for growing roses are elaborations of those fundamental principles. Let the beginner remember them, and work out the details to his own satisfaction.

How to Use Roses

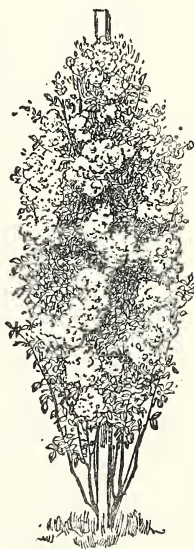
Roses may be used in many ways. A rose-garden of only a few beds provides plenty of flowers for cutting. A single bed of a few dozen plants is a delight. Climbing roses will cover walls and fences, they will shade a porch, grace garden arches, and mat themselves on banks and rocks and stumps. Carefully trained, they make shapely bushes on the lawn, but, best of all, they may be grown as pillars tied to strong light posts a few feet high and clipped to columnar form. Other types of roses may be used to border paths or beds; some are suitable for hedges, others for the shrubbery border or specimens. How to use roses is a question of knowing them. There is scarcely any use or situation to which they cannot be adapted.

Kinds of Roses

Because they vary greatly in hardiness, i.e., in their ability to survive cold, the severity of winter weather often determines what roses a man will grow. Some of them suffer no apparent damage from severe cold, but others are too tender to endure frost.

Roses vary in flowering habit and beauty of bloom. Some bear blossoms in early summer only, and others continue to bloom until stopped by winter weather.

Roses vary in height, vigor, and manner of growth; some are dwarf, others shrubs of great size.



Climbing Rose trained
as a pillar

GARDEN ROSES

One must know something of these various types before he can grow them with the greatest amount of pleasure and profit.



Tea Rose

Tea Roses

Tea roses are tender and require care out of proportion to their value where zero weather may be expected. They are at home in southern California and on the Gulf Coast, where they grow into large bushes. In colder regions, they freeze to the ground annually and rarely attain much growth. The plants are generally vigorous and healthy. Flowers are usually double, of beautiful form, fragrant, and produced liberally throughout the growing season.

Hybrid Tea Roses

Hybrid Teas resemble the Teas in many respects. The flowers are similar; they are reasonably ever-blooming; as a class they are low-growing and may occupy the same bed with Teas. They are fairly hardy over a great portion of the country. In fact, Hybrid Tea roses may be grown successfully in almost any part of the United States with protection in winter, according to the severity of the cold. As a class they are subject more or less to rose diseases, but certain varieties are quite resistant. The bulk of garden roses are Hybrid Teas, and beginners must familiarize themselves with a number of them at the outset.



Hybrid Tea Rose

Hybrid Perpetual Roses



Hybrid Perpetual Rose

Hybrid Perpetuals are quite different. They are much hardier than Teas and usually succeed where Hybrid Teas fail. They are recommended for the North and cooler parts of the country, although there are a few kinds which do well in the South. They are a most magnificent spectacle in full bloom the latter part of June or early July. The flowers are large, double, and almost all of them intensely fragrant. Occasional flowers are produced in summer and autumn. For garden decoration they are unsurpassed, and no one really knows roses until he is familiar with at least a half dozen Hybrid Perpetuals. They vary considerably in habit, ranging from 3 to 6 feet or more in height. If

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left to themselves they will form large bushes, but it is better to plant them about 30 inches apart in beds and keep them cut back yearly so that they do not exceed their bounds.

Pernetiana Roses

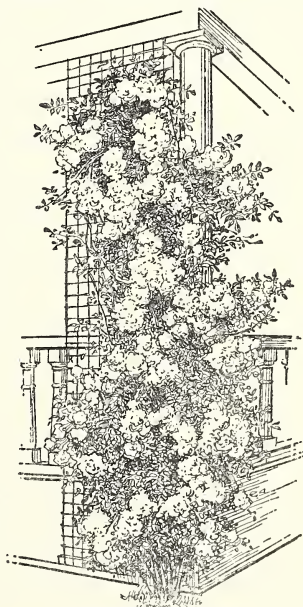
Pernetiana is a name frequently applied to certain modern roses which have been developed from the Austrian Briar and the foregoing classes. In general they resemble Hybrid Teas or Hybrid Perpetuals in habit and requirements, and in most catalogues are included with them. They display rich shades of yellow and coppery pink which are found in no other class. They are very popular. Their chief drawback is susceptibility to disease. Except for a very few indispensable ones, the beginner had better leave them alone.

Polyantha Roses

Polyantha roses are commonly called Baby Ramblers because their flowers resemble the old-time small-flowered ramblers and are borne in bunches like them, but the plants do not "ramble" at all. They are small, compact bushes suitable for massing or edging. They are nearly as hardy as Hybrid Perpetuals, and are truly everblooming. They may be had in all rose colors. Most of them are scentless but a few are delicately fragrant. The class is subdivided into several groups, some of which are more vigorous than others. Some bear perfectly formed little roses resembling the Teas; others have flowers comparable in size to Hybrid Teas, and recently a few climbers have been developed in this class. They should be well represented in any large collection.

Climbing Roses

Climbing roses are easiest to understand if one remembers that every kind of rose develops a climbing type sooner or later. Thus there are Climbing Teas, Climbing Hybrid Teas, Climbing Hybrid Perpetuals, and Climbing Polyanthas, besides those developed from wild roses of climbing or trailing habit. Such diversity of origin provides flowers of many types, all colors, and plants of all degrees of hardiness. What has been said relative



Climbing Rose at Porch

GARDEN ROSES

to the Teas, Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, and Polyanthas applies also to the climbing types of those classes, although where protection is necessary in winter it is difficult to protect the tender climbers effectively. In those districts reliance must be placed upon Hybrid Wichuraiana and Hybrid Multiflora climbers.

Hybrid Wichuraianas

These are the most important hardy climbers. The original Wichuraiana is a slender, creeping rose with beautiful foliage and the cluster-blooming habit.

Its descendants retain its foliage to some extent and most of them make fine climbers, but the flowering habit is much changed. The older varieties bloom in large bunches of tiny flowers, but the newer ones have large blooms, comparable in beauty to Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals, borne singly or in small sprays. As a rule, the smaller-flowered kinds are hardier. Nearly all of them survive temperatures near zero, but if the thermometer falls much below that, they are likely to be injured. Those with yellow or nearly yellow flowers are the most tender.

The canes are slender and pliable so that they can be trained easily. They have but one blooming season, although they remain in flower a long time, and a selection of early and late blooming varieties will enable one to enjoy their flowers over a long period.

Hybrid Multiflora Roses

An example of Multiflora ramblers is the familiar Crimson Rambler which was so popular a few years ago. The canes are stiff and arching; the foliage is quite large and unusually subject to mildew. They

bloom in clusters of small flowers, although there are one or two kinds which produce fairly large blooms. The Multifloras are quite as hardy as the Wichuraianas, and hardier than the large-flowered members of that group. They make graceful fountain-like bushes when used as specimens, and really do better that way than grown against a wall. They tend somewhat toward the Polyanthas, and combinations with that group have produced varieties which are almost hardy everblooming climbers and perhaps the future will develop good ones of the continuous blooming type.

Other Climbing Roses

Other climbers are suited to more temperate and frostless regions. *Noisette Roses* are cluster-blooming climbers, with both small and large flowers.

They are quite tender, sharing many qualities with the Teas, and are extremely beautiful. *Banksian Roses* are vigorous climbers. They are double, small-flowered, and fragrant. There are two varieties, white

HOW TO MAKE THEM GROW AND BLOOM

and yellow. The *Cherokee Rose* is a tender, white-flowered, single rose which is naturalized in the southern states, and an excellent garden rose. There is a pink-flowered variety. *MacCartney Roses* are similar, and several varieties are available. A new race of *Hybrid Gigantea Roses* is coming into notice. While these last two groups are hardier than *Noisettes* and *Teas*, they are adapted only to the warmer sections of the country for which they promise much.

Other Rose-Types There are many other kinds of roses, none of which is of much interest to the beginner, but sooner or later a few of them creep into every garden.

Provence or *Cabbage*, *Gallica*, and *Damask Roses* are genuine old-fashioned roses. They are intensely fragrant, perfectly hardy, rather straggling in growth, and vary considerably in type of flower. *Moss Roses* belong to this group, but are distinguished by the beautiful mossy growth which covers the bud and surrounds the half-open flower. They are only once-flowering.

Penzance Briars are single or semi-double types of the common sweetbriar. There are lovely colors, including pale yellow and copper. They make strong-growing thorny bushes suitable for hedges and shrubberies. They are usually hardy.

Austrian Briars are yellow roses. There are two double ones, *Persian Yellow* and *Harison's Yellow*. The former is rich yellow, but unreliable. *Harison's Yellow* is most dependable and beautiful, especially for the coldest regions where it is entirely hardy. Its flowers are clear bright yellow, semi-double, fragrant, and lavishly produced in early June. There is a single type known as *Austrian Yellow*, and a similar one known as *Austrian Copper*, which has a remarkable copper color. It is rather hard to grow. The whole class is once-flowering only.

The *Pernetianas* mentioned before resulted from blending this class with *Hybrid Teas* and *Hybrid Perpetuals*. Similar to the *Austrian Briars* are *Rosa Hugonis*, *R. Xanthina*, and *R. Ecæ*, hardy, single, yellow-flowering shrubs, suitable for specimen bushes or shrubby borders.

Rugosa Roses are hardy, rough-leaved, strong-growing bushes varying greatly in bloom. The best hybrids are extra-



Hybrid Rugosa Rose

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ordinarily vigorous with flowers like Hybrid Perpetuals, but others have rough and flimsier flowers. The wild types are very fine. They flower more or less the whole season. Lately, there has been developed a small-flowered cluster type similar to the Polyanthas.

Chinas, *Hybrid Chinas*, *Bourbons*, and *Hybrid Bourbons*, are now reduced to a few representatives of each. Their distinctions are not very clearly marked. What are generally termed *China Roses* are small bushes with slender wood and scentless flowers in a variety of colors. They are the *Monthly Roses* of old-time gardens. *Bourbons* are similar, but the flowers are better shaped and those now available are generally fragrant. Both kinds are everblooming and fairly hardy in the North with protection. There are other relicts of former great classes; but these are seldom offered in catalogues, and are usually acquired by accident or thorough search. *Wild Roses* vary so much that justice cannot be given them in so little space.

The Best Roses

The best roses for any particular person depend upon where he lives and what he likes. If his home is in the far North, he must do without Teas and grow Hybrid Teas at the cost of heavy protection in winter. In the South it is a waste of garden space to grow roses which bloom only once in the season, when free-blooming roses of tender varieties will thrive. For the very far South, the Gulf Coast, and California, the Teas are likely to succeed best, and with them, Climbing Teas, Banksias, Noisettes, etc. In the colder regions where the temperature goes below zero for considerable periods, the hardiest species and climbers may be grown without protection and the Hybrid Rugosas may be depended upon. Hybrid Perpetuals will need protection and the hardier Hybrid Teas will endure also. In the intermediate climate all types may be grown, but Hybrid Tea roses will be found most satisfactory over the widest range. It is from that class the beginner should choose his first roses. There are hundreds of roses named and grown, and selection from the confusing list is difficult, particularly in regard to their suitability for different locations.

The American Rose Society surmounted this difficulty by a referendum among its members throughout the whole United States, to choose the best twelve Hybrid Tea roses, the best twelve Climbers, and the best six roses of other classes for seven distinct climatic districts. With permission of the Society, the result of the referendum which was published in the American Rose Annual for 1925, is reproduced on page 7.

REFERENDUM, 1924—ON BEST TWELVE HYBRID TEAS. Figures indicate the preference order in previous years

District No. 1	District No. 2	District No. 3	District No. 4	District No. 5	District No. 6	District No. 7
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.	New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware.	Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma.	Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona.	Washington, Oregon, California.	Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas.	Florida, and the Gulf coast sections of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama.
Ophelia, 2-3 Radiance, 3-1 Duchess of Wellington, 4-9 Gruss an Teplitz, 6-0 Mme. Edouard Herriot, 10-0 Hoosier Beauty, 0-0 Mrs. Aaron Ward, 5-4 Lady Alice Stanley, 10-12 Mme. Butterfly, 0-0 Red Radiance, 0-6 Killarney, 9-7 Lady Alice Stanley, 12-8 Los Angeles, 7-11 Columbia, 0-12	Radiance, 3-1 Ophelia, 1-3 Duchess of Wellington, 2-4 Red Radiance, 0-6 Mrs. Aaron Ward, 5-4 Columbia, 8-0 Lady Alice Stanley, 10-12 Mme. Butterfly, 0-0 Mme. Edouard Herriot, 7-8 Los Angeles, 6-11 Killarney, 11-10 Gruss an Teplitz, 9-7	Radiance, 3-3 Ophelia, 2-4 Gruss an Teplitz, 4-2 Columbia, 6-8 Red Radiance, 0-0 Mme. Caroline Testout, 7-5 Lady Alice Stanley 0-0 Duchess of Wellington, 0-0 Mrs. Aaron Ward, 12-0 Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, 0-6 Mme. Butterfly, 0-0 Jonkheer J. L. Mock, 3-12	Mme. Edouard Herriot, 2-12 Gruss an Teplitz, 0-1 Los Angeles, 3-0 Ophelia, 1-3 Mrs. Aaron Ward, 0-10 Mrs. A. R. Waddell, 0-0 Hoosier Beauty, 8-5 Red Radiance, 0-6 Lady Hillingdon, 6-0 Mme. Caroline Testout, 10-9 White Maman Cochet, 0-11	Ophelia, 1-1 Mme. Edouard Herriot, 2-2 Hoosier Beauty, 8-5 Lady Hillingdon, 6-0 Los Angeles, 3-3 Columbia, 0-11 Duchess of Wellington, 9-0 Cheerful, 0-0 Sunburst, 12-0 Constance, 0-0 General MacArthur, 4-4 Golden Emblem, 0-8	Radiance, 1-1 Red Radiance, 4-2 Ophelia, 3-4 Columbia, 9-8 Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, 8-5 Mme. Butterfly, 0-0 Gruss an Teplitz, 6-7 Sunburst, 5-10 Duchess of Wellington, 12-0 Mrs. Aaron Ward, 7-0 Mme. Caroline Testout, 10-6 William R. Smith, 0-12	Radiance, 1-2 Red Radiance, 4-3 Killarney, 0-6 White Killarney, 0-0 Ophelia, 3-4 Columbia, 9-1 Sunburst, 5-8 Jonkheer J. L. Mock, 0-0 Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, 8-0 Mrs. Charles Bell, 0-0 Etoile de France, 0-0 Mrs. A. R. Waddell, 0-0

BEST DOZEN CLIMBING ROSES—1924

Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1-1 Tausendschon, 5-4 Paul's Scarlet Climber, 6-5 Dorothy Perkins, 4-7 Silver Moon, 2-3 American Pillar, 3-2 Cl. Amer. Beauty, 7-6 Excelsa, 8-11 Crimson Rambler, 0-10 Hiawatha, 9-8 Emily Gray, 0-0 Christine Wright, 12-9	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1-1 Silver Moon, 2-2 Paul's Scarlet Climber, 4-3 Dorothy Perkins, 5-5 American Pillar, 3-4 Cl. American Beauty, 7-8 Tausendschon, 6-6 Gardenia, 9-12 Excelsa, 9-17 Carmine Pillar, 0-0 Hiawatha, 11-11 Aviateur Bleriot, 0-0	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1-1 Silver Moon, 2-5 Paul's Scarlet Climber, 8-3 American Pillar, 3-4 Cl. American Beauty, 4-6 Dorothy Perkins, 5-2 Excelsa, 6-8 Tausendschon, 7-7 Crimson Rambler, 0-9 Gardenia, 12-10 Christine Wright, 9-11 White Dorothy, 0-0	American Pillar, 4-1 Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1-3 Paul's Scarlet Climber, 8-6 Silver Moon, 2-4 Tausendschon, 3-5 Cl. Amer. Beauty, 11-9 Dorothy Perkins, 7-2 Crimson Rambler, 0-10 Gardenia, 0-0 Cl. Gruss an Teplitz, 0-0 Mrs. Robert Peary, 0-0 Excelsa, 10-7	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1-5 Mme. Alfred Carriere, 9-0 Cl. Caroline Testout, 5-0 American Pillar, 4-3 Tausendschon, 3-6 Silver Moon, 2-10 Paul's Scarlet Climber, 8-1 Gainsborough, 0-0 Dorothy Perkins, 7-4 Cl. Cecile Brunner, 6-9 Gold of Ophir, 0-0 Marchal Niel, 12-0	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 2-3 Paul's Scarlet Climber, 6-6 Silver Moon, 1-1 Cl. Amer. Beauty, 4-4 American Pillar, 3-2 Gardenia, 11-9 Tausendschon, 7-0 Dorothy Perkins, 5-5 Excelsa, 10-10 Christine Wright, 9-8 Mrs. Robert Peary, 12-11 Cl. Lady Ashtown, 12-0 Tausendschon, 7-10	Dr. W. Van Fleet, 2-3 Christine Wright, 9-0 Cl. Amer. Beauty, 4-0 Cl. White Killarney, 0-0 Cl. Killarney, 0-4 Marchal Niel, 8-8 Paul's Scarlet Climber, 6-2 Gardenia, 11-5 American Pillar, 3-6 Dorothy Perkins, 5-7 Mrs. Robert Peary, 12-9 Tausendschon, 7-10
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BEST SIX ROSES OTHER THAN HYBRID TEAS OR CLIMBERS—1924

Frau Karl Druschki General Jacqueminot Mrs. John Laing Paul Neyron Georg Arends Hugonis Ulrich Brunner	Frau Karl Druschki Ulrich Brunner Paul Neyron Mrs. John Laing Georg Arends Conrad Ferd. Meyer	Frau Karl Druschki Ulrich Brunner Paul Neyron Mrs. John Laing Georg Arends Hugonis	Frau Karl Druschki Georg Arends Mrs. John Laing Austrian Copper Ulrich Brunner Hugonis	Frau Karl Druschki Ulrich Brunner Cecile Brunner Juliet Hugh Dickson Mrs. John Laing	Frau Karl Druschki Paul Neyron Souv. de la Malmaison Hugonis Georg Arends George Dickson	Bon Silene Killarney Queen Maman Cochet White Maman Cochet Etoile de Lyon Marie van Houtte
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GARDEN ROSES

The foregoing list is reliable, but it does not include all the good roses, and it does include a number of varieties which are likely to be superseded by better ones. For that reason, some of them may be unobtainable at times. In such instances, the new rose-grower will do well to take the advice of his nurseryman in regard to selecting other varieties, or consult an experienced amateur. The publications of the American Rose Society are full of information on this subject, and everyone who likes roses ought to become a member of that organization. The dues are \$3 a year, and the Secretary's office is at West Grove, Pa.

Time to Order Roses Roses may be ordered from nurserymen or dealers at any time of the year, but they are not usually planted until late autumn or early spring. Potted roses may be had in late spring, and usually give satisfaction. They may be planted during the summer, even when in bloom; but will require shading and careful watering for a few days.

Fall planting is convenient and widely successful; but in regions of severe winters, fall planting is unsafe, and in temperate climates it has often been found that fall-planted roses start into premature growth soon after planting, and are damaged by cold snaps later. Plants obtained in the fall are likely to be good, because they are freshly dug, and have not lost vitality by being kept in storage over winter. Wherever it can be done safely, fall planting is recommended.

Spring planting is safe everywhere, but it must be done early. Dormant roses should be in the ground a few weeks before apple blossoms open. Spring weather or soil conditions often delay planting too long, and nurserymen are so rushed that orders are sometimes held up, and special varieties may be sold out.

Suggestion Order more than one bush of a kind. Of Hybrid Teas or Teas, three of each variety is about right, unless you want beds wholly of one kind. One plant seldom does justice to the variety. Plants vary just as individuals do; some are better than others. One each of the Hybrid Perpetuals is a fair start for a beginner and one of each kind of climbers, except for arches which always look best if made from two of the same variety.

Order Early It is very important to send in your order early. Be sure to tell the nurseryman when you want the order shipped. Give him a list of roses from which he may substitute in case he is out of the ones you order. This saves time, trouble, and disappointment.

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Recent Varieties of Roses

Hybrid Teas except where noted

The dozen rate is ten times the each rate

Betty Uprichard. Vivid copper-pink, with flesh-pink reflexes. One of the most brilliant Roses for garden decoration. Does well in hot weather. \$1.50 each.

Cordelia. A truly perpetually flowering climber. Buds coppery yellow changing to lemon yellow as they open. \$1.50 each.

Edel. Massive, erectly borne, white flowers with many over-lapping petals curled at edges. Very free-flowering and pure in color. \$1.50 each.

Eldorado. Reddish yellow buds and extremely double, deep golden yellow flowers which fade very little. One of the finest yellow Roses, but stems are not always strong. \$1.25 ea.

Heart of Gold. HW. The brand-new Rose created by Dr. Van Fleet and introduced by the American Rose Society and the United States Department of Agriculture, now offered for the first time. Brilliant scarlet-crimson single flowers up to 3 inches across, with a white and golden center. Extremely floriferous and magnificent in bloom. Habit trailing, reaching 10 feet. \$1 each.

Henrietta. A brilliantly colored, semi-double Rose of burning orange-pink. Tall grower and very free-flowering. \$1.50 each.

Independence Day. Sparkling orange and apricot in bud and newly opened, semi-double flower, but fades, to a light yellowish pink. Very vigorous and free. \$1.50 each.

Mary Pickford. Double, well-formed flowers of rich yellow, paling toward edges of petals. Resembles Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, and may be better than that variety. \$3 each.

Mme. Albert Barbier. A new Hybrid Perpetual Rose of unusual color in that class. Orange and yellow buds; open flower of fine form, yellow-pink, paling almost white with a rich orange-yellow center. \$1.50 each.

Mme. Alexandre Dreux. Smallish, exquisitely formed flowers of gorgeous, brownish orange, paling to golden cream on fully opening. Lovely foliage and charming growth. \$2.50 each.

Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. A deep golden yellow sport of Ophelia, appearing quite well in the shows. The color is lovely, and the form all that can be desired, but the flower is rather small in size. \$1.50 each.

Mrs. Farmer. Coppery orange buds and coppery yellow flowers of full form and fine fragrance. Growth vigorous and upright. A fine decorative Rose. \$1.50 each.

Mrs. Henry Morse. A sparkling flower of two strongly contrasted shades of pink. Resembles Jonkheer J. L. Mock in color, but is less double and opens much better. \$1.50 each.

Padre. Bright orange-scarlet, paling with age to vivid orange-rose. Tall grower, with sparse light-green foliage. One of the most brilliant bedding varieties. \$1.50 each.

Prince Charming. Orange-red buds and rich salmon-pink flowers freely produced on a vigorous, bushy plant. Color is well retained. A good bedding variety. \$1.50 each.

Rev. F. Page-Roberts. Exquisitely formed double flowers of large size especially in autumn. Petals copper-pink on outside, rich golden yellow inside. Vigorous and a fine bloomer. One of the finest Roses. \$2.50 each.

GARDEN ROSES

Recent Varieties of Roses, continued

Rotelfe. Dark, glowing red flowers of fine rosette form, borne freely on long, strong stems on a moderately upright plant. An improved Chateau de Clos Vougeot. \$1.50 each.

Sensation. A very large Rose of excellent substance whose exceedingly fine crimson color is best in the cool days of autumn. \$1.50 each.

Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Rich yellow flowers of excellent form in the bud and half-open flower. The color fades very little and it is considered the best yellow Rose for the garden to date. \$1.25 each.

Souvenir de George Beckwith. Double, orange-copper flowers of large size, globular shape, and fragrant. Strong grower. \$1.50 each.

Souvenir de Georges Pernet. Glowing pink, suffused with copper and gold. Erect, stiff growth which holds

the very large flowers well above the foliage. \$1.50 each.

Star of Persia. A truly yellow, hardy, climbing Rose. Very handsome, blooming profusely early in the season. Flowers are large, semi-double, and fragrant. \$1.50 each.

Sunstar. Bright canary-yellow flowers, each petal edged with bright pink. A remarkable novelty in color, but the flower lacks substance. Free flowering. \$1.50 each.

Ville de Paris. The latest rival of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. Color is nearly the same, perhaps a little darker, but the flower is not so double, although the center is better. Worth trying. \$2.50 each.

Viridiflora. A freak—a Rose without petals, formed from a mass of overdeveloped sepals. Known as "The Green Rose." \$1.50 each.

Standard Everblooming Varieties

\$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100

Betty. Buds extra-long and delightful. Flowers light coppery rose over-spread with golden yellow. Good autumn bloomer.

Columbia. Large flowers of beautiful pink, borne on long stems. Color deepens instead of fading. Free from mildew or black-spot.

Duchess of Wellington. Intense saffron-yellow buds. A fine large-petaled Rose, of loose, informal shape.

Emma Wright. A very brightly colored variety with glowing orange-pink tints in the bud and newly opened flowers. It is nearly single and of curled back irregular form. Blooms freely.

Etoile de France. Cheery, crimson blooms of generous size, shapely in the bud, and full of rich red, fragrant petals

when wide open. The foliage is good, although it sometimes needs protection from Rose troubles. A little shade helps preserve the color which, like most reds, is injured by too much hot sunshine.

Florence Pemberton. Extra-large blooms of excellent shape and form. Color creamy white, suffused with light pink, the edges of the petals being tinted lightly with peach-pink.

Francis Scott Key. A multitude of overlapped curling petals build up this noble and imposing crimson Rose upon a sturdy, leafy stem. It is best when the weather is not too hot.

General MacArthur. Bright crimson, well-formed buds which open to big blooms of scarlet-red, intensely fragrant. The bush is strong and blooms freely, especially in spring and autumn.

GARDEN ROSES

Standard Everblooming Varieties, continued

George C. Waud. Large, orange-vermilion (a light red) flower of perfect shape, holding its color unusually well, even in very hot weather.

Grange Colombe. Perfect, creamy buds and well-shaped flowers, with fawn and salmon centers, delicately perfumed. Plant is very strong, quite healthy, and unusually floriferous.

Gruss an Teplitz. Best-natured and best loved of Roses; always good and always dependable. It blooms without stop from spring to fall in lavish bunches of bright crimson, double, and most fragrant blooms. Much too strong a grower for planting with other Roses, it should be bedded by itself or grown as a hedge. Planted alone, it makes a splendid specimen.

H. V. Machin. Bright crimson, slowly unfolding buds and flowers of perfect form. The color keeps well when the flowers are cut. A robust, vigorous plant, profusely blooming in spring and fall.

Harry Kirk. Big, cup-like blooms of straw-yellow, sometimes golden yellow. Deliciously fragrant with the true scent of the old-time Tea Roses. The plant is free blooming and hardy.

Irish Fireflame. The long, pointed buds are deep orange-pink, splashed with crimson, expanding to large single flowers of rich, satiny old gold. Free flowering.

Killarney. One of the most delightfully shaped bud of delicate yet vivid pink. The open flower is almost single but most graceful and attractive. Its beautiful, bronze foliage suffers by a reputation for mildewing, but there are worse varieties not so disparaged, and proper preventive methods of gardening make this weakness largely imaginary.

Killarney, Double White. A distinct Rose similar to the famous Killarney in size, shape, and fragrance, but the color is snow-white.

Killarney Queen. Sparkling, ruffled flowers, with wide, expanded petals borne extravagantly in sprays all through the season. Highly decorative and good, especially in regions where there is no mildew.

La Tosca. A strong-growing bushy plant, liberal with its gracefully pointed buds and bright informal flowers of silvery pink. One of the prettiest and most dependable of garden Roses.

Lady Alice Stanley. A Rose of remarkable vigor and size of flower. Outside of petals deep coral-rose, inside pale flesh.

Lady Ashtown. Queenly flowers of moderate size, perfect shape, and glistening satiny pink illumined with a yellow glow. Strong-growing plants, most prodigal in bloom and very hardy.

Lady Ursula. One of the truly reliable Roses upon which the experienced grower relies to maintain continued bloom and color in his garden. The flowers are light flesh-pink, with rosy tints, and are borne freely and steadily throughout the summer and fall, until stopped by freezing weather. The bush is of strongest growth and has foliage of the best quality.

Miss Lolita Armour. A striking and desirable Rose of sultry, sunset colors—gold, scarlet-pink, and orange—blended and melted together. The heavy flowers usually nod, its major fault.

Mme. Bardou Job. Clear sulphur-yellow, fading to white at the edges; full flowers. Vigorous grower. Very resistant to weather and disease.

Mme. Butterfly. Exquisite buds of gold and pink which slowly open to most dainty flowers of soft pale pink and yellow, sweetly perfumed. Plant is tall and blooms in giant branching sprays.

GARDEN ROSES

Standard Everblooming Varieties, continued

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Fiery copper buds, and half-filled flowers of glowing orange-pink, which becomes softer as they age. A remarkable Rose of excellent habit, fair foliage, and abundant bloom.

Mme. Jules Bouche. Very pretty buds and flowers of winsome shape and finish; almost white, with a faint pink flush at the center. Excellent bushy plants that bloom incessantly from spring to fall.

Mme. Jules Grolez. Bright pink flowers of exquisite, curled and starry form, not over large, but very freely produced. An old rose whose unusual beauty of bloom has overshadowed minor defects of habit.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A dainty Rose of golden fawn, especially in cool weather; lighter in hot sunshine. The low, spreading bush, with shining dark green leaves, is almost always in full bloom.

Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell. Gay and attractive by reason of its long, bronzy buds and half-double copper-pink and yellow flowers, produced profusely by a rampant-growing, healthy plant. One of the best decorative Roses in the copper-colored class, particularly effective in masses or borders.

Mrs. George Sawyer. Buds long, slender, opening to a well-formed flower of clear rose-pink. A liberal bloomer producing flowers late in the fall.

Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller. Large, peony-formed blooms of soft pearly blush, outside of petals clear rose. Reliable and worth while.

Old Gold. Vivid reddish orange, with coppery red and apricot shadings. Medium-sized, almost single flowers produced in profusion.

Ophelia. Large, full blooms of very attractive shape. Light salmon-pink-

flesh, almost white, shading to yellow at the base of the petals.

Radiance. An erect, strong-growing Rose producing an abundance of bright rose-pink flowers. One of the most vigorous and dependable Roses.

Red-Letter Day. A nearly single Rose, with beautifully formed buds and remarkably brilliant scarlet color. Vigorous and always in flower.

Red Radiance. Equal to Radiance in growth, continuity of bloom, and generally similar to it except in its bright cerise-red color. A splendid companion to Radiance in the same or adjacent beds.

Reine Marguerite d'Italie. A charming, fairly large Rose of carmine-red, well-shaped, double and sweet. The plant is well-branched, moderate in growth, highly resistant to disease, liberal in bloom. A splendid old variety just a little different from the usual run of red Roses.

Rose Marie. A rich dark pink Rose of highest merit; well formed; fragrant. Plant is good.

William R. Smith. Good hardy Tea Roses are scarce, and this charming Rose is one of the best. Creamy flowers flushed with pink, freely produced on extremely healthy vigorous plants.

Willowmere. More and more becoming a first favorite with keen Rose-lovers, its glorious sunny pink buds and blooms on their strong cutting stems, make friends for it in every garden. The luminous color of its enormous, well-shaped flowers, and the strong growth of the plant make it one of the most deserving of all Roses for bedding or indoor decoration. A top-notch sort, which has won its way to a high place in the opinion of rose men by sheer merit. It has never received one-half the praise and publicity it deserves.

Hybrid Perpetuals, or June Roses

\$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$70 per 100

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. A Hybrid Rugosa of enormous growth, with delicately formed pink flowers of large size and sweet fragrance.

Fisher Holmes. Scarlet, shaded crimson—very brilliant. Flowers large and handsomely formed. Very good.

Frau Karl Druschki. Another scentless beauty of snowy white, with matchless buds and blooms of gigantic size, freely produced all summer and fall. The best white Rose.

General Jacqueminot. The old favorite "Jack" rose is still popular. Large, full, and of attractive form. Brilliant scarlet-crimson, with darker veins toward the base of the petals.

Georg Arends. This Rose is much on the type of Frau Karl Druschki, soft pale pink in color and beautifully formed. Blooms quite freely in the autumn.

George Dickson. Strong-growing, but not so dependable as others. It is grown and admired only for its blackish scarlet flowers of the utmost perfection of form and scent.

J. B. Clark. Another rampant plant, lavishly loaded with well-shaped double blooms of sparkling red, often shaded darker, but lacking the black sheen of George Dickson.

Magna Charta. An old variety of great merit. The blooms are large, rosy pinkish carmine, very fragrant and borne in abundance.

Margaret Dickson. The National Rose Society has awarded this Rose a gold medal, and it well deserves the honor, for it is a dainty white variety, with pale flesh center, that wins the admiration of everyone.

Mrs. John Laing. Long buds; large cup-shaped blooms of soft pink; fragrant. Strong grower; free bloomer, continuing throughout summer and fall. A very popular Rose.

Paul Neyron. The biggest of Roses. Very sweet but not very well shaped, and the bright pink color blues somewhat. It often blooms a little in the autumn.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Medium-sized, intensely fragrant flowers of rich maroon, shaded with crimson and black. One of the darkest and sweetest.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright, light crimson blooms, well shaped in bud, loose when open; very fragrant and productive, most profuse in early summer. One of the most popular Roses.

Polyanthas, or Baby Ramblers

\$1 each, \$9 per doz., \$70 per 100

Edith Cavell. Blood-red flowers with small white center; very prolific.

Greta Kluis. Pink, edged with white; full, globular form, and very prolific.

Orleans. An ideal Rose for massing. The flowers are brilliant geranium-red tinted pink, with creamy white centers and carmine on the outside of the petals.

Triomphe d'Orleanais. Flowers large for the type, bright cerise-red which is lasting. Profuse bloomer and vigorous grower.

Yvonne Rabier. The best white Baby Rambler, with full double flowers produced in great profusion. A variety which, when once known, will remain very popular. The flowers are larger than the usual polyantha.

Climbing Roses

Following varieties, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$70 per 100

Alida Lovett. Buds and flowers large, long-stemmed, shell-pink with rich sulphur shadings at base of petal. Flowers long lived and pleasantly perfumed.

Alberic Barbier. Exquisite lemon-yellow buds and dainty white flowers. Supremely fine foliage. Hardy as most yellows.

Bess Lovett. The best of the large-flowered red climbers because of its profusion of bloom and cleanly habit of dropping its petals when they fade.

Christine Wright. Charming bright pink blooms of large size and fine form. Usually the earliest to bloom and often gives a few flowers in the fall.

Climbing Lady Ashtown. Hardier than most Climbing Hybrid Teas, but needs heavy protection in winter. Blooms throughout the season. Flowers pink, like bush Lady Ashtown.

Dr. Huey. Gorgeous dark, maroon-red flowers in immense clusters. Hardy

vigorous, and beyond question the finest red climbing Rose.

Emily Gray. The best yellow climbing Rose, but needs careful protection in zero weather. Buds and flowers golden fawn.

Gloire de Dijon. A fawn and pink climbing Tea Rose, occasionally reported hardy in New England, but not reliably so north of Virginia. Everblooming and lovely.

Mary Wallace. Introduced two years ago in the same manner as Heart of Gold is introduced this year, and has made a tremendous impression. Very strong growth; lovely large pink blooms of an exquisitely vivid shade. Well tested, dependable, and beautiful.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Medium-sized, scarlet-crimson, well-shaped blooms of dazzling brilliancy. The most striking color in climbing Roses, and the plant is not so embarrassingly vigorous as some—10 to 12 feet is its limit.

Following varieties, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$60 per 100

American Pillar. A climber of tremendous strength which buries itself completely in enormous sprays of small single flowers of brilliant pink, with a sparkling white eye, continuing its astonishing display for several weeks. A superb climber for covering fences, walls, old trees, or tall pillars.

Aviateur Bleriot. A strong-growing plant with beautiful, glossy, insect and disease-proof foliage, and bearing large clusters of medium-sized full double flowers of a saffron-yellow, deepening to golden yellow at the center. Like all yellow climbers it requires a little winter protection in very severe climates.

Climbing American Beauty. Most beautiful large carmine-pink blooms when first open, but spoils itself by holding them when they have faded. Nevertheless there is an unutterable charm and vividness about this rose that makes it very much worth while.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. An extremely strong climber, producing flowers of most exquisite pale pink on long stems for cutting. Loveliest of all climbers of its type.

Flower of Fairfield (Everblooming Crimson Rambler). It carries the crimson splendor of the type from spring even into November.

GARDEN ROSES

Climbing Roses at 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$60 per 100, continued

Gardenia. Golden yellow buds and very light yellow flowers borne on very strong plants of lovely habit. Hardier than Emily Gray but not so yellow. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$50 per 100.

Shower of Gold. Very vigorous Rose with beautiful foliage. Buds large, orange-yellow, and the open flower is almost white. Very beautiful, but, like all yellow climbers, it is a little tender. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Silver Moon. A Rose of tremendous vigor, with very large, almost single flowers of unique charm. Foliage is especially attractive when the plant is out of flower.

Following Climbing Roses, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100

Dorothy Perkins. The well-known, widely planted bright pink rambler, blooming in big trusses of small well-formed flowers. Makes tremendous growth and is very hardy. A standard hedge or fence Rose, equally good for covering banks or for any purpose where a strong-growing trailing or climbing plant is needed.

Empress of China (Apple Blossom). The latter name aptly describes this pillar type. Foliage quite distinctive

Tausendschon. Erect stiff canes, usually without thorns, and jolly big bunches of fluffy flowers of many shades of pink, white, and cream. Well known and dependable, and has long been a favorite with everybody.

White Dorothy Perkins. A handsome pure white sport from the old favorite Dorothy Perkins, with all the fine qualities of that variety. The most popular white Rose of its class.

Yellow Rambler. A strong-growing Rose of the Crimson Rambler type, with clusters of yellow buds and creamy flowers. Hardier, but not so yellow as Emily Gray.

and arching branches are filled with pinkish white, medium-double flowers.

Excelsa. The crimson-scarlet successor to the old Crimson Rambler, in profusion of flowers, and especially in vigorous growth.

Hiawatha. Big trusses of small single flowers of brilliant carmine, with a white eye and prominent yellow stamens. One of the most brilliant and attractive.

Shrub Roses

\$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Crested Moss. Sometimes known as Chapeau de Napoleon. A handsome double, very fragrant pink bloom, the calyx of which is developed to a large triangular hood with frilled edges extending well over the bud.

F. J. Grootendorst. A strong, healthy hedge or shrub Rose, producing continuously large sprays of bright red flowers like small carnations. Can be kept about 4 feet tall.

Harison's Yellow. Now known as "that old-fashioned yellow Rose." The yellowest, the doublest, the sweetest of all hardy garden roses in this rare color.

Persian Yellow. Much darker and more intensely yellow than Harison's Yellow; but not so reliable in foliage or growth. Famous as the parent of the new yellow Hybrid Teas.

Rosa Hugonis. Bright yellow single flowers, covering the long, wandlike branches in early spring. It grows 5 to 8 feet high and as much through; small and beautiful foliage.

Rosa xanthina. Similar to Hugonis, but of stiffer, more erect growth, with shining red stems and prominent thorns. Flowers bright yellow, very pretty, and early.

GARDEN ROSES

Wild Roses

For the shrubbery bed, hedges, or to beautify a wild spot

\$5 per doz., \$40 per 100

Rosa blanda (Meadow Rose). Slender reddish purple branches, almost thornless, with pale green, oval foliage and bright rose-colored blooms.

R. carolina (Swamp Rose). Hardy in either wet or dry soil. Shrubby growth; pretty pink flowers.

R. lucida. A beautiful single white flower with glossy foliage that turns a striking purple in fall. The flowers measure 2 inches across and are followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

R. multiflora. Strong-growing, with long, arching canes almost covered with white clusters in June.

R. nitida (Northeastern Rose). Flowers bright pink. Branches deep red, covered with straight prickles and bristles; foliage bright green and glossy.

R. rugosa, Red or White. Attractive foliage; single rosy crimson or white flowers; orange-scarlet fruit until late in the winter. Fine for hedges.

R. setigera. Useful for massing as borders to wildwood drives. Large, single flowers of a bright rose-red.

R. Wichuraiana. (Memorial Rose). Single white flowers in clusters. A handsome Rose for covering banks. Half-evergreen, glossy foliage.



LANDSCAPE EVERGREENS

LANDSCAPE EVERGREENS

All evergreens shipped with roots in a ball of dirt tied in burlap.

Prices quoted are for single plants unless noted otherwise
Prices in dozen lots 10 times the each price

THE ARBORVITÆS

American. The popular evergreen, used mostly for the background in foundation plantings and for filling in the bare spaces; also for hedges, on which we make special prices.

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1 50		2 to 3 ft.....	\$4 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	2 50		3 to 4 ft.....	6 00

Chinese (*Biota orientalis*). Upright growing, with flat-growing branches in compact, pyramidal shape; very good looking and adaptable in foundation plantings with southerly exposures.

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1 00		2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50
1½ to 2 ft.....	1 50		3 to 4 ft.....	5 00

Chinese, Dwarf Golden Edge. Slow-growing; attractive at the edge of a planting or as an "off-note" each side of the steps.

10 to 12 in.....	\$2 50		12 to 15 in.....	\$3 50
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Ellwanger's. Low-growing, in a compact ball shape; quite bushy; especially good for use between tall and dwarf evergreens.

12 to 15 in.....	\$2 50		15 to 18 in.....	\$3 00
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Globe. Dwarf; ball-shaped; not so bushy as above but slow-growing and used in front row of planting.

1 ft.....	\$2 00		15 in.....	\$3 00
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Siberian. Darker green, heavier foliage, and more shapely than American. Medium grower.

1½ ft.....	\$3 00		2 ft.....	\$4 00
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THE CYPRESSES

Golden Plumed. Same as above but with golden edges.

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$3 50		1½ to 2 ft.....	\$4 50
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Plumed. Broad growing and very bushy. Fine for use between tall and lower-growing varieties.

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$3 00		1½ to 2 ft.....	\$4 00
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Golden Thread-branched. 12 to 15 in., \$4 each.

Thread-branched. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

THE JUNIPERS

Golden. Flat; spreading; with golden color.

1½ ft.....	\$3 00		2 ft.....	\$4 00
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Greek. Dwarf; compact; bluish green foliage.

9 to 12 in.....	\$2 50		12 to 15 in.....	\$3 50
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LANDSCAPE EVERGREENS

The Junipers, continued

Irish. Tall; conical; with feathery foliage.

1½ ft.....\$2 50	2 ft.....\$3 00
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Pfitzer's. Fan-like, spreading habit; silvery green color; very unusual in effect.

1 to 1½ ft.....\$3 50	2 to 3 ft.....\$6 00
1½ to 2 ft.....4 50	

Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*).

1½ to 2 ft.....\$1 50	3 to 4 ft.....\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.....2 50	Specimens, \$15 to \$20.

Silver (*J. scopulorum*). Narrow; compact and symmetrical, with silver-blue foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$3.50 each.

THE PINES

Austrian. Robust, stately tree of rapid growth. Stiff, long, dark leaves in pairs.

1 to 1½ ft.....\$2 50	3 to 4 ft.....\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.....4 00	

Dwarf Mountain. Flat; compact. New foliage resembles miniature candles.

10 to 12 in.....\$2 50	12 to 15 in.....\$3 50
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Scotch. Rapid growth with strong branches and short stiff bluish green foliage.

1½ to 2 ft.....\$2 00	3 to 4 ft.....\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.....3 00	

THE SPRUCES

Alberta. Hardy Canadian Spruce of very dwarf habit with a natural compact conical growth, light green foliage, and very rich in appearance. These little Spruces are very rare, and attract more attention and admiration from our visitors than any other evergreen in our nursery. A pair of them in "off-note" positions will enhance the beauty of any planting, no matter how old.

10 to 12 in.....\$5 00	15 to 18 in.....\$15 00
12 to 15 in.....10 00	

Colorado Blue. Selected Blue Spruce.

1 to 1½ ft.....\$3 50	2 to 3 ft.....\$10 00
1½ to 2 ft.....6 00	Specimens, \$25 to \$50.

Colorado Green. Sharp bluish to dark green leaves and more compact than usual.

1 to 1½ ft.....\$2 00	2 to 3 ft.....\$5 00
1½ to 2 ft.....3 00	

Douglas. Finer foliage than above, of light bluish green color.

1½ to 2 ft.....\$3 00	2 to 3 ft.....\$5 00
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Norway. The well-known Christmas tree, but when nursery grown is more compact.

1½ to 2 ft.....\$1 50	3 to 4 ft.....\$4 00
2 to 3 ft.....2 50	4 to 5 ft.....6 00

EVERGREENS AND SHRUBS

THE HEMLOCKS

- American.** A handsome, graceful evergreen with fine, feathery, pendulous foliage. Do not plant in full sweep of the wind.
 1½ to 2 ft.....\$3 50 | 2 to 3 ft.....\$4 50
- Carolina.** Similar to above but darker green foliage and more compact.
 1½ to 2 ft.....\$4 00 | 2 to 3 ft.....\$5 00
- Japanese** (*Tsuga diversifolia*). A dwarfish Japanese form with spreading, slender branches, reddish brown bark, and very short, blunt deep green leaves. Rare. 15 to 18 in., \$4 each.

THE YEWS

- Japanese.** Spreading, hardy, medium, vigorous, with deep green foliage and attractive red berry.
 1 to 1½ ft.....\$3 50 | 1½ to 2 ft.....\$4 00
- Japanese Dwarf.** Short leaf; slow growing; very compact; rich dark green foliage. 1 to 1½ ft., \$4 each.

Broad-leaved Evergreens

- Azalea Hinodegiri.** A dwarf-growing Azalea with a shower of bright scarlet bloom in spring. Foliage round and evergreen.
 8 to 10 in.....\$2 00 | 12 to 15 in.....\$3 50
 10 to 12 in.....2 50 |
- Box Bush.** Bright pea-green, aromatic foliage. Compact; bushy; dwarf growing.
 12 to 15 in.....\$2 00 | 18 to 24 in.....\$3 00
- Mountain Laurel** (Calico Bush). Tall-growing, with broad, glossy green foliage and rose-colored flowers.
 1 to 1½ ft.....\$1 50 | 2 to 3 ft.....\$3 00
 1½ to 2 ft.....2 00 |
- Rhododendrons.** Collected stock, 2 to 3 ft., \$4 each; Nursery-grown, 2 to 3 ft., \$5 each; Hybrid varieties, 2 to 3 ft., \$7 each.

Hedge Plants

- California Privet.** The universal hedge plant. Figure two plants per running foot; 2-year, heavy stock.
- | | Doz. | 100 | | Doz. | 100 |
|-----------------|--------|--------|----------------|--------|---------|
| 1 to 1½ ft..... | \$1 00 | \$4 00 | 2 to 3 ft..... | \$3 00 | \$10 00 |
| 1½ to 2 ft..... | 2 00 | 6 00 | | | |
- Japanese Barberry.** For hedge, plant one plant per foot. Excellent in shady, dry places and at side of the house.
- | | Doz. | 100 | | Doz. | 100 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------------------------|--------|---------|
| 6 to 12 in. high..... | \$1 00 | \$7 50 | 2 to 3 ft. high..... | \$7 50 | \$50 00 |
| 1 to 1½ ft. high..... | 2 50 | 15 00 | Specimen plants, \$1.50. | | |
| 1½ to 2 ft. high..... | 5 00 | 35 00 | | | |
- Privet, Balls and Trees.**
- | | Each | | Each |
|-----------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 to 1½ ft. wide..... | \$1 50 | 1½ to 2 ft. wide..... | \$2 00 |

FLOWERING SHRUBS

FLOWERING SHRUBS

Our special collection of Shrubs will give blooms from spring until frost.

2 each of 5 varieties (10 in all) for \$5

All Shrubs listed below,	Each	Doz.
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 60	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	0 75	7 50

Althæa. Rose of Sharon. In assorted colors.

Butterfly Bush. Buddleia; Summer Lilac. Flowers resemble those of the common lilac and attract butterflies. Blooms from August till frost.

Calycanthus. The dark purple Sweet Shrub.

Coral Berry. So named because fruit resembles strings of coral beads hanging from bush into very late winter. Does well in dry, shady places.

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. Pink and white flowers; tall growing.

Forsythia. Golden Bell. First flower of spring.

Honeysuckle, Bush. White and pink sweetly scented flowers.

Hydrangea, Peegee. Hardy Hydrangea. Large, showy blooms in autumn. 6 to 12-in. plants, for hedges, \$25 per 100.

Lilac, Purple. Blooms in spring.

Philadelphus. Mock Orange. Fragrant white flowers.

Spiræa Van Houttei. Bridal Wreath. Pendulous sprays of white clustered flowers.

Weigela rosea. Beautiful pink and white flowers; spreading habit.

DWARF AND SPECIAL FLOWERING SHRUBS

	Each	Doz.
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 60	\$6 00
1½ to 2 ft.	75	7 50
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	10 00

Almond, Pink-flowering.

	Each	Doz.		Each
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$10 00	3 to 4 ft.	\$2 00

Evonymus alata. Cork-barked Evonymus. Unusually ornamental on account of its curious corky bark. The small flowers in spring are followed by attractive red berries and bright scarlet foliage in the fall. 1 to 1½-ft. size only.

Japanese Quince. Thorny bush with bright red flowers in spring; slow growing. Sometimes called "Japonica" and used for hedges.

Spiræa, Anthony Waterer. Dwarf shrub with long-blooming rose-colored flowers.

Spiræa Thunbergi. Graceful, feathery foliage and beautiful white flowers.

Viburnum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. Bush grows in picturesque manner, with branches at right angles to main stem. The dark green foliage is beautifully crimped. White flowers.

SHADE TREES

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES

ORNAMENTAL TREES

Catalpa Bungei. The popular Umbrella Tree.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
4 to 5 ft. heads, 2-yr..	\$2 50	\$25 00	Specimen trees.....	\$5 00	\$50 00
5 to 6 ft. heads, 2-yr..	3 50	35 00			

Dogwood, White-flowering.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$3 00	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.....	2 00	20 00			

Dogwood, Pink-flowering.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$4 50	\$45 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$6 00	\$60 00

Elm, Camperdown Weeping. One of the finest drooping lawn trees. The long branches spread horizontally in a very attractive way. Scarce. 5 to 6-ft. heads, \$7.50 each.

Japanese Maple. Dwarf. An exceptional lawn tree with blood-red foliage changing to purplish green in fall.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$5 00		1½ to 2 ft.....	\$7 50	

Judas Tree. Japanese lawn tree of medium size, with heart-shaped leaves of pure green. The purple flowers in spring are borne along the branches before the leaves appear.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$2 00	\$20 00
2 to 3 ft.....	1 50	15 00			

Mulberry, Weeping. The long, thin branches, with very attractive foliage, droop to the ground, making a complete covering of the tree. 5 to 6 ft., 1-yr. heads, \$3 each, \$30 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., 2-yr. heads, \$5 each, \$50 per doz.

Poplar, Lombardy. Excellent for high screen; branches from the ground.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	10 to 12 ft.....	\$2 50	\$25 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50	15 00			

Willow, Weeping. Likes moist spots.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1 50	\$15 00	8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 50	\$25 00
6 to 8 ft.....	2 00	20 00			

Willow, Pussy. Will do well in dry as well as wet places.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 60	\$6 00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 00	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	7 50			

SHADE TREES

ELM, American. Fairly rapid in growth, this typical American tree soon assumes regal proportions and commands the respect of all who look upon it.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
8 to 10 ft.....	\$3 00	\$30 00	10 to 12 ft.....	\$6 00	\$60 00

VINES AND SHADE TREES

Shade Trees, continued

MAPLES, Norway. The popular street tree.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
4 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	12 to 14 ft.....	\$7 00	\$70 00
8 to 10 ft.....	3 00	30 00	Specimens \$12 to \$25.		
10 to 12 ft.....	5 00	50 00			

Schwedler's. Especially desirable as a large-growing lawn tree. Leaves bright purple, changing to a purplish green.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
6 to 8 ft.....	\$3 00	\$30 00	10 to 12 ft.....	\$10 00	\$100 00
8 to 10 ft.....	5 00	50 00			

Silver. White or silver leaf; large and rapid-growing shade tree that adapts itself to most all varieties of soils and conditions.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
8 to 10 ft.....	\$2 00	\$20 00	12 to 14 ft.....	\$6 00	\$60 00
10 to 12 ft.....	4 00	40 00			

Sugar.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
8 to 10 ft.....	\$3 00	\$30 00	12 to 14 ft.....	\$7 00	\$70 00
10 to 12 ft.....	5 00	50 00			

SYCAMORE. Oriental Plane. A valuable, fast-growing tree of symmetrical growth. Bark peels off the trunk in fall. Excellent for street and park planting.

	Each	Doz.		Each	Doz.
8 to 10 ft.....	\$3 00	\$30 00	12 to 14 ft.....	\$6 00	\$60 00
10 to 12 ft.....	4 00	40 00			

CLIMBING PLANTS

First-class 2-year roots, 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz., except where noted

CLINGING VARIETIES

Boston Ivy. Small leaves, turning scarlet in fall; fast growing. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

English Ivy. Large, dark green leaves; evergreen; slow growing. 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Hall's Honeysuckle. Fragrant white flowers, changing to buff.

Virginia Creeper. Large green leaves, changing to scarlet.

TRELLIS VARIETIES

Bittersweet. Large leaves; yellow flowers; scarlet fruit.

Cinnamon Vine. Violet-brown flowers with cinnamon odor.

Clematis paniculata. Bridal Bower. Cluster of very fragrant, small white flowers.

Trumpet Vine. Orange-red flowers in July and August.

Wisteria, Purple and White. \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

SUPPLIES

SUPPLIES

All prices f.o.b. New Brunswick, N. J., except where noted.

Alphano Humus. Especially good for lawns. Carload lots quoted special.

100-lb. bags \$2.

500 lbs. \$8.

Ton \$25.

Sheep Manure, Pulverized. For lawns, seeds, or plants.

25 lbs. \$1.25.

50 lbs. \$2.

100 lbs. \$3.50.

Pomodust. For black-spot on roses.

Lb. tins 75 cts., postpaid.

10-lb. tins \$2.50, postpaid.

100-lb. bags, by express, \$10.

All-in-One Mixture. Contains nicotine, lead arsenate, and sulphur which controls many fungous diseases and both chewing and sucking insects.

Lb. tins \$1.25, postpaid.

10-lb. tins \$3.50, postpaid.

Hand Dust Guns for above, \$1.35, postpaid.

House Plant Food, Stadler's. Guaranteed, when used according to directions on can, to promote luxuriant bloom, better color and vigorous growth on all house plants, bulbs, roses, shrubs, lawns, vines, and trees. \$1.25 can contains 6,000 treatments. Prices postpaid.

3-oz. can, making 12½ gals., 35 cts.

7-oz. can, making 27 gals., 65 cts.

16-oz. can, making 65 gals., \$1.25.

Springfield Rose Food

AN organic fertilizer, containing the vital elements of plant life in scientifically correct proportions to make it an ideal food for roses. Will keep your bushes in splendid condition and produce an abundant crop of perfect blooms.

Enthusiastically acclaimed by leading commercial growers and by members of the American Rose Society in all sections of the country.

10 lbs.	\$1.50
25 lbs.	3.00
100 lbs.	6.00

PHLOX

PERENNIAL IN FAVOR
AS WELL AS BLOOM

This old-fashioned favorite has new-fashioned attractions. A wide range of colors permits the selection that garden planters need in their garden scheme.

For color masses, Phlox is especially fitting, and it always belongs in the old-fashioned garden.

Its long blooming period and extreme hardiness make it desirable in every garden.

Strong, well-rooted plants, \$3 per doz., \$15 per 100

Antonin Mercier. Lilac, white eye.

Australia. Carmine-violet.

B. Comte. Dark red.

Baron von Dedem. Bright red.

Champs Elysees. Magenta.

Coquelicot. Bright red; small flowers.

Crepuscle. Suffused mauve.

Eclaireur. Bright crimson.

Europe. White, with lilac eye.

Fernand Cortez. Crimson.

Frau A. Buchner. White.

Johnson's Favorite. Red.

L'Esperance. Lavender.

La Vague. Mauve.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. Lilac-rose.

Pacha. Rose.

Rheinlander. Salmon-pink.

Riverton Jewel. Salmon-pink.

Rijnstroom. Rose-pink.

Thor. Clear salmon-pink.

W. C. Egan. Lavender-pink.

Widar. Reddish violet.

Shrubs, Vines, Shade and Lawn Trees, Evergreens, are listed in the center of this book, following roses. If special varieties of plants not listed here are desired, please advise and we will be pleased to quote in any quantity.

The quality of all these items is of the same high standard as our roses and will give the same satisfaction.

If convenient to call at our nursery, we will be pleased to show you the plants before you buy.

Landscape Plans. If you have an architect's plan we would be pleased to submit prices on your list of items and believe that we can give you excellent values.

NEW BRUNSWICK NURSERIES

FRED D. OSMAN, Proprietor

Lincoln Highway, South of New Brunswick, N. J.

HOW TO MAKE THEM GROW AND BLOOM

Preparing for Roses

Suppose you intend to start with only a few roses, say two or three. Perhaps you have chosen a Rambler for your porch, a big bush to stand at the gate, and maybe an everblooming bush or two for trial. In such cases, locations for them have usually been chosen before the roses were ordered and all you can do is to give them the best you have—good soil and protection from enemies.

Rose-Beds

But usually the beginner starts with a dozen or two plants, and a dozen or two roses justify making special preparation for them. Roses do not like the competition of other plants, so it is always best to plant them in beds by themselves.

Choose the best location you can offer them, bearing in mind that they must have a few hours' direct sunlight each day, that they will not endure "wet feet," and that if winters are likely to be severe a shelter or windbreak to the north and west will be helpful.

Shape and Size of Rose-Beds

Because roses vary considerably in habit and vigor, the dimensions of the bed should be adjusted to accommodate the type to be grown in it. Ordinarily, rose-beds need not be wider than 4 feet, which gives opportunity to reach the center of it from either side without walking on the prepared soil. The length of the bed depends upon the number of roses and the space available.

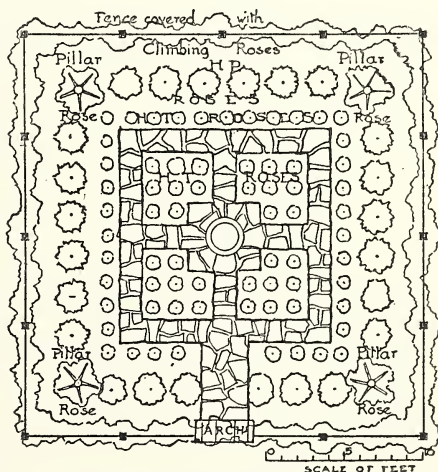
The Rose-Garden

If you intend to plant a large rose-garden, it will be made up of a number of beds, separated by paths. Such beds require the same preparation and care as a single bed. While the preparation need not be elaborate, it must be well done, because nothing can compensate lack of the essentials—good soil, sunlight, and drainage.

Preparation of Rose-Beds

Having chosen a location, examine the soil. If it is reasonably

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Plan of a small Rose-garden
(Courtesy of American Rose Annual)

GARDEN ROSES

good garden loam, you are lucky beyond words. All that is necessary is to spade it deeply, incorporating well-rotted manure, but if you cannot get that, use commercial fertilizer in the quantity recommended on the packages.

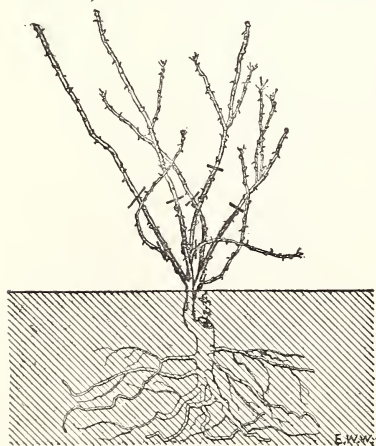
But if the soil is very poor, such as is often the case where material excavated from the cellar is distributed over the grounds, it is necessary to make more strenuous efforts to improve it. The simplest way is to remove such material from the beds altogether, and fill in good soil prepared especially for roses. If necessary, place a six-inch layer of rubble or small stones at the bottom of the bed to provide drainage. In the matter of fertilizing, most authorities give permission to go as far as you like, stating that roses cannot have too rich a soil. In the main that is true, but it is also true that many fine roses have been grown with only a moderate amount of preparation such as might be given to a crop of cabbage or potatoes. Use common sense in preparing rose-beds; there is no need of excessive labor or expense. A really important thing is to get the bed finished and ready for the roses as soon as possible, so that it may have plenty of time to settle before you plant the roses.

Planting Roses

When the roses arrive, if the ground is not frozen or soggy, plant them at once. Open the package under cover to protect them from wind. Remove all dead, bruised, or broken roots with clean cuts. Usually the tops have been

cut back by the nurseryman. If not, the tops of all roses should be cut back to 6 inches or less, before planting; removing entirely all dead and weak, twiggy growth. When all plants have thus been prepared, take them to the beds for planting, being sure to keep the roots covered with damp burlap or in a pail of water.

The holes should be large enough and deep enough to accommodate the roots. It is better to cut back the long roots than to crowd or bunch them. Try to discern how they lay in the ground before they were dug, and restore them



Hybrid Tea Rose properly planted and pruning indicated

Courtesy of New Jersey Agricultural Exp. Station

HOW TO MAKE THEM GROW AND BLOOM

to that position. Budded roses should be set deep enough so that the "bud" is 1 to 2 inches below the level of the bed when it is finished. You may recognize the "bud" by an eccentric twist which occurs where the top of the plant joins the root. It is often larger than the rest of the stem and resembles a knot. The root below that bud is a wild stock; the part above is the real rose. It is to keep the stock from asserting itself and overpowering the real rose that it is buried deeply underground. This applies to Teas, Hybrid Teas, Hybrid Perpetuals, and some of the others, but climbers are usually grown upon their own roots and need be planted no deeper than they grew before.

Teas and Hybrid Teas should be planted about 18 inches apart; Hybrid Perpetuals not less than 30 inches; Polyanthas about the same as Hybrid Teas, or closer. Climbers are set singly, or if used to cover a fence or make a hedge, about 3 feet is as close as they may be planted with success, and 6 feet is better; but such spacing varies with the vigor of the roses. Some are much stronger growing than others. These differences must be learned by catalogue descriptions, from rose books, or from people who know. Never be afraid to ask any rose-man or woman about roses. They love to talk about them.

In planting roses, be sure to spread the roots out naturally and to make the soil firm and tight about them. Get into the hole with your feet and pack the earth hard. In autumn, or when the soil is very dry, it is best to cover the roots loosely with fine soil and fill up the hole with water. When it has drained away, fill up with earth, but do not tread it. The water settles the soil around the roots satisfactorily.

Dormant roses planted in the spring ought to be in the ground before the middle of April. When that is impossible, no more time should be lost than necessary. After May 1, heavy plants in pots are obtainable which can be planted at any time. These are satisfactory for one season's growth. Be sure to take up such roses in the fall and straighten out their roots, or they will never amount to much.

Rose Cultivation

As soon as roses start into growth, get busy with the hoe and rake. Never permit a weed in a rose-bed.

Keep the surface soil loose and friable at all times, but it must be solid under ground. Roses do not like loose soil at their roots. As the new shoots lengthen, a liquid made by steeping fresh manure in water may be given once a week or every two weeks. A quart or half gallon to each plant is plenty, and always soak the

GARDEN ROSES

ground with clear water before feeding, or do it after a rain. Such feeding insures roses against hunger and thirst and guarantees a plentiful harvest of flowers. Liquid manure made from commercial sheep-manure is safe and effective. Bone-meal and sheep-manure, chemical fertilizers or patented rose-foods, may be used, and they are usually successful *if you follow the directions of the manufacturers implicitly* and do not use your own judgment until you have acquired considerable experience. Stop feeding about six weeks before the first frost is expected, to give the plants time to ripen their wood for winter. Blooming will continue through the early frosts until a genuine freeze.

Cutting Roses

Roses ought to be cut freely either for house decoration or merely to keep faded flowers from disfiguring the garden. Early morning is the best time, before the sun is hot upon them. Cut with a sharp knife or scissors, leaving two leaves of the flower stem on the bush. From the bases of these leaves come two new stems and two new roses. If the cut-flowers are to be carried or shipped some distance, let them stand deep in water several hours in a dark cool place before packing. Single or semi-double roses are seldom worth cutting because they fade too quickly. Very double roses should be well open when they are cut or the bud may not unfold.

Rose Enemies

Roses have enemies. The worst is a cold, wet soil and the next is competition with other plants in the same bed. These are entirely within the grower's control. Avoid them. Two diseases are common—and will ruin the bushes unless checked:



Black-spot on Rose Leaf
(Courtesy of American Rose Annual)

Mildew attacks foliage, buds, and young growth, covering them with a grayish down and causing the leaves to curl and shrivel. Sulphur, in the form of a fine dry dust, is the best weapon with which to combat it. Spraying with bordeaux mixture is good; bicarbonate of soda (baking soda), in the proportion of a teaspoonful to a quart of water, has been found efficacious; and supplying the soil with plenty of sulphate of potash is recommended as a preventive.

Black-spot attacks the leaves, forming little black or purplish dots which enlarge

HOW TO MAKE THEM GROW AND BLOOM

rapidly. The leaf develops yellow blotches or turns yellow all over and falls at a touch. This disease spreads rapidly and will quickly defoliate a whole garden. It is caused by diseased leaves lying under the bush from the previous year, or from some similar source. The remedy is to prevent it, or after it has come, to keep it from spreading. Remove all diseased leaves and burn them. Dust the plants thoroughly every two weeks, beginning when the first new leaves have developed, with a dust composed of nine parts dusting sulphur and one part arsenate of lead. This dusting sulphur is a very fine light powder—not the common flowers of sulphur—and may be obtained from most Rose nurserymen or garden supply firms. Bordeaux mixture used as a spray is effective, and if arsenate of lead is combined with it, leaf-eating pests may be controlled. The sulphur-arsenate dust should be used regularly. It will prevent both mildew and black-spot and discourage the minor pests which sometimes attack roses in the garden.

Aphides, or the green plant-lice, which cluster thickly on the tips of the canes and buds, may be destroyed by spraying them with a solution of nicotine sulphate in the proportions recommended on the package. Black-Leaf 40 is the best available source of that material.

Rose-bugs, the awkward light brown beetles which eat the flowers, are difficult to control. Several proprietary remedies are on the market, none of which is completely effective. Hand-picking into a vessel containing water and a little kerosene is the best, and valuable roses may be protected by mosquito netting while the pest is present. It has been recommended to make traps for the bugs, by planting a number of light-colored roses outside the garden, Tausendschön for example. If the trap plants are poisoned with arsenate of lead sweetened with molasses, this is effective, otherwise one breeds greater numbers of the beetles for another year.

These four pests are the worst which attack roses—and fortunately one is not always afflicted with them.

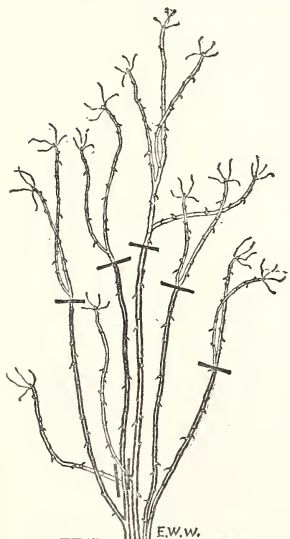
Winter Protection The essential thing in winter protection is to keep the plants dry and shaded from the sun. Heavy protection, especially if it is wet, is bad, and may cause more injury than none. Most damage is caused by the alternate freezing and thawing which occurs in late winter and early spring; but sub-zero temperatures of great severity are disastrous to all except the hardiest roses unless they are protected.

Earth is the best protector. In late fall, hill up the soil about the

GARDEN ROSES

roses as high as possible. If the low places between the roses can be filled with heavy manure, taking care it does not lie against the bushes, a blanket of warmth will be provided as well as needed fertility. The exposed tops of the roses should be shaded by evergreen boughs, leaves, straw, or whatever is available. Small beds may be completely covered with burlap or old carpet; and in the very severe climates they had best be boxed in and roofed tightly to shed water. If one has only a few roses, they may be wrapped in straw jackets or covered with kegs and boxes, either filled with leaves or earth—anything to keep them dry and shielded from the sun. Climbers are difficult to protect unless grown as pillars, or trained on a hinged trellis that can be laid flat upon the ground and covered with leaves or earth. Fortunately, almost all of the hardy climbers will live without protection through temperatures ranging to 5 or 10 degrees below zero, although such severe cold may damage them somewhat. Evergreen boughs or corn-stalks, laid against climbers and fixed so firmly that high winds will not dislodge them, will afford effective protection.

Do not remove the cover too suddenly in the spring. Take it off gradually. Roses are very likely to get nipped by late frosts and light freezes after the first leaves have come. In small gardens a few burlap bags thrown over the bushes on nights when late frosts are expected will save much damage. Owners of large gardens usually work out some method for themselves or accept the damage philosophically.



Showing how to prune Hybrid
Perpetuals
(Courtesy of New Jersey Agricultural Exp. Station)

Pruning Roses are pruned to increase the production of *good* flowers.

When the protection has been removed from the bushes, cut out all dead shoots, and when the weather is reasonably settled, prune in earnest. Start first with Hybrid Perpetuals. Remove old, rough-barked canes to the ground, or to the point where there is a fine new shoot growing from them. The object is to retain stout green canes of last summer's growth only; although if that reduces the bush too much, older canes may be kept with their last year's shoots shortened

HOW TO MAKE THEM GROW AND BLOOM

to a few buds. The spring flowers of Hybrid Perpetuals are produced on shoots which grow out of canes of last season's growth; old wood is worthless except for the new growths which it bears. Shorten the canes which remain as much as you have the courage to do, remembering that the shorter you cut them, the fewer and (possibly) finer flowers you will have. Beginners will not go wrong if they cut such canes back one-half.

The principles of pruning Hybrid Teas and Teas are the same, except that the growths are slighter and the twiggy weak wood should be removed as well as the old. Again the beginner is advised to leave half the length of the canes on the bush, and even more in the case of Teas. As he gains experience he will learn how to prune harder for certain effects.

Hardy climbers should not be cut or pruned in the spring, except to cut off dead wood, but when the flowering season is over, all canes which have flowered may be removed entirely to make room for new vigorous shoots from the base. If a big, climbing plant is desired, the flowering canes may be left two or three years, but they must be removed before the bush becomes unmanageable.

Pruning Rules (1) Do not allow branches to cross in the middle of a bush.

Remove one of them.

(2) Try to trim all canes on bush roses to nearly the same height, or keep the tall ones in the middle.

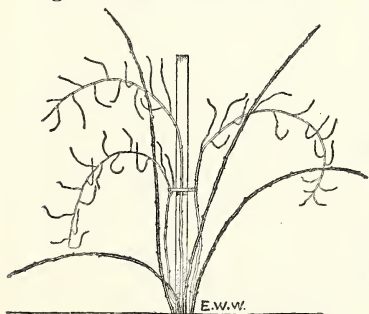
(3) Weak-growing canes and bushes may be cut back harder than strong ones.

(4) Make all cuts clean, with a sharp knife or pruning shears.

(5) Make cuts slanting, about a quarter inch above a bud which points in the direction in which you want a branch to grow. Usually this is away from the center of the bush.



Showing how to prune Hybrid Teas
(Courtesy of New Jersey Agricultural
Exp. Station)



Showing how to prune a hardy climber
(Courtesy of New Jersey Agricultural
Exp. Station)



Home Gardening

Home Gardening



The charm of a beautiful lawn and garden adds materially to the attractiveness of any home. The experienced gardener knows the secret of successful growing of plants or vegetables and the cultivation of a velvety lawn.

Nature has provided certain foods in the soil on which plant life feeds and thrives. Unfortunately these natural elements of fertility are limited. The logical and necessary procedure to follow to assure yourself of a profitable crop of vegetables, or a beautiful garden, or an attractive lawn, is to supply the necessary plant foods in the most convenient and economical manner. On the wise selection of a fertilizer invariably depends the success or failure of your efforts.

The various fertilizers and plant foods bearing the name "Garden Brand" insure the highest grade fertilizers obtainable. Do not hazard the efforts of a hit or miss proposition on feeding plants. What is more disappointing than a shaggy lawn or stunted, undeveloped crops or flowers.



Insist on
Garden Brand
Fertilizers

Garden Brand Sheep Manure

Recognized as a standard manure for lawns and gardens. It will add the necessary plant foods to your soil in quickly available condition. It is a natural manure, dried and pulverized and free from weed seed. It is safe and effective for lawns and gardens. Broadcast at the rate of 5 lbs. per 50 sq. ft. for lawns. For garden use broadcast at the rate of 1,500 lbs. to the acre and harrow into the soil.

Packed in 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lb. bags.
A size to fit your need.

25 lbs.....	\$1.25
50 lbs.....	\$2.00
100 lbs.....	\$3.50

Garden Brand Bone Fertilizer

Supplies abundant nourishment to plants over an extended period. Excellent as a top dressing for lawns, field crops, grape vines, fruit trees, and rose beds. Garden Brand Bone Fertilizer should not be confused with the ordinary grades of ground bone on the market. It is more readily available, insures prompt and lasting effect. Use at the rate of 5 lbs. per 100 sq. ft.

This product is packed in various size bags. Determine your requirements and ask for your exact needs.

10 lbs.....	\$1.00
25 lbs.....	\$2.00
100 lbs.....	\$5.00





GARDEN BRAND

Lawn and Garden Fertilizer

To those who prefer to use a fertilizer free of any offensive odor, we offer Garden Brand Lawn and Garden Fertilizer. This product contains the vital plant foods in well balanced proportions and in proper form to produce immediate results.

It is particularly effective as a top dressing for lawns used at the rate of five pounds per hundred square feet.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES CO.
SPRINGFIELD, N. J.

Manufacturers of

Springfield Rose Food	Springfield Carnation Food
Springfield Dahlia Food	Springfield Tree Food

For Sale by

NEW BRUNSWICK NURSERIES
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

All prices F. O. B., New Brunswick, N. J.



Lady Ashtown

THE SUBTLE BEAUTY

of Lady Ashtown may be enjoyed in its change from bud to open flower. From a pointed bud of satiny pink, its petals fold back as they open into a many-pointed star. The remaining petals maintain a shapely form of deep shining pink until the last petals turn back. More than the usual amount of blooms may be picked from this substantial variety, and its hardiness is above the average. A dozen bushes of this Rose would give a full measure of beauty to those who prefer one color that is pleasing at all times.

BY THE DOZEN, \$10, POSTPAID

NEW BRUNSWICK NURSERIES, New Brunswick, N. J.



Mr G. C. Corbett

Senior Hts. in charge

United States Dept of Agr

Washington

D.C.

Full Value Insurance Policy

—
ON

NEW BRUNSWICK
ROSES

—
WHEN PLANTED ACCORD-
ING TO INSTRUCTIONS
HEREIN, DURING FALL 1926

By

Please return this Policy for our signature.

Accepted—

New Brunswick Nurseries

FRED D. OSMAN, Prop.

Lincoln Highway :: New Brunswick, N. J.

In consideration of the purchase of roses for Fall planting by the party named on cover of policy and under the conditions named below does insure for their full value by replacement with bushes of equal or greater value all rose bushes so purchased that do not live and grow during the Spring of 1927.

Conditions of Purchase

1. All roses covered by this policy shall be ordered from this company before November 1, 1926.
2. Payment for these bushes shall be made at time order is given or upon delivery of goods.
3. This policy covers only roses purchased from us at regular or special retail prices advertised in any of our retail literature.

Conditions of Planting

Select a fertile piece of ground, well drained, and with sun for at least half the day.

Spade up the ground for the roses thoroughly, 18-24" deep; have the ground fine and without lumps.

Mix a liberal supply of well-rotted Cow Manure or Pulverized Sheep Manure with the soil, doing this thoroughly.

On receiving your rose bushes plant them promptly.

Sprinkle the roots or soak them in water for a few hours and, before planting, cut off with a sharp knife any broken roots or branches.

Dig a hole large enough to receive the roots spread out and deep enough to allow the branching point where it joins the root to be about two inches below the level of the ground.

After placing the rose bush in the hole with roots well spread, fill in with fine dirt first and spread evenly around roots, shaking the plant up and down lightly to distribute the soil thoroughly among the roots.

After dirt is level with the ground, press firmly with foot close to the bush, and after having the soil firm pour on enough water to fill the hole and let it soak in for a minute or two.

NEW BRUNSWICK NURSERIES

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

DELIVER TO.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY.....

EXPRESS OFFICE.....

NOTE—Your remittance may be figured according to prices given in booklet; all prices for dormant Roses of all varieties include packing and transportation charges. We do not substitute for any Roses that may be sold out without your consent. That we may give prompt service specify one or two alternative varieties.

QUANTITY

ARTICLE

PRICE

AMOUNT

Our Business Policy

1. We pledge our best efforts at all times and in all ways to grow and to supply to our customers the best quality of Nursery stock possible. Customers should realize that success depends, not only upon this stock, but also upon planting, care and weather, over which we have no control.

2. Our prices are as low as the cost of growing quality stock will permit.

3. The greater volume of our business is received through the mails and, like other "mail-order businesses," our terms are Cash with order unless by special credit arrangement.

4. We guarantee our Products to be of first quality, healthy and true to name when delivered. Any stock not meeting this guarantee will be replaced without charge by stock of same kind and quality, or of equal value, upon immediate notification thereof. We are responsible for such errors only to the amount originally paid.

5. If any stock sold by us should not live and grow during the first year after planting, through causes other than neglect, abuse or the weather, we agree to share such losses with our customers by replacing such stock of the same kind and quality, or of equal value, at one-half the original price paid, providing the stock has been paid for in accordance with our terms. Failure of spring planting must be reported on or before July 1st and of fall planting on or before May 1st.

6. Acceptance of goods sold by us indicates acceptance of these conditions.

FRED D. OSMAN, Prop.

Then add a trowel full of Rose Food around the bush and enough more soil to form a slight mound, but do not press this dirt firmly, for this is the mulching which retains the moisture. Water twice a week during dry weather.

Fall-planted bushes should be mounded with dirt 12" to 18" high, covering the branches as much as possible. This should be done just before the ground freezes hard.

After the ground freezes, cover this dirt with leaves, which protect against the alternate freezing and thawing that does more damage than continuous freeze.

Conditions Insuring You Against Loss

In Spring, after ground has thawed, remove the mounded soil and cut back all brown or dead wood and then cut back all remaining branches 4" to 6" from the ground, always with a sharp tool which gives a clean cut.

When this is done there is usually some of the branches left that are green, even below the level of the ground, and from these green canes will sprout the new branches that make the bush and flowers for the coming year.

If any questionable bushes do not show any growth by April 20th, send us this policy, with a notation of those varieties that have died, and we will replace without question during the following Fall or Spring.

An earlier replacement is impractical because dormant roses are sprouted by that time and the best results cannot be obtained by such late planting.

FRED D. OSMAN, Prop.

The Favored Dozen Climbing Roses of the United States

Selected by a vote from 2,000 members of the American Rose Society:

Dr. W. Van Fleet, blush
Silver Moon, white
American Pillar, cherry pink
Dorothy Perkins, pink
Paul's Scarlet, red
Cl. American Beauty, red

Tausendschoen, pink
Excelsa, red
Gardenia, yellow
Christine Wright, red
Hiawatha, cherry pink
Crimson Rambler, red

This collection is, in our opinion, hardy in all sections, and we offer the entire collection of large two-year No. 1 Plants.

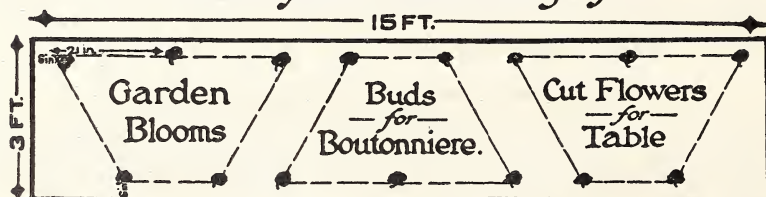
12 Climbers for \$6.00

Transportation Paid and Delivery Guaranteed

This is the Opportunity for You to Try Fall Planting at a Reasonable Cost and Without Loss

The "Three Fifteen" Rose Bed

A Triple-service Selection
that you will enjoy.



Fifteen Rose Bushes of three varieties planted as per plan will give you a worth-while showing and serve you in these three ways:

1. Five Bushes of one variety will give you Buds for Boutonniers.
2. Five Bushes of one variety will furnish Flowers for the Table.
3. Five Bushes will supply a showing in the Rose Beds continuously.

Simply give us the following information:

1. Is your soil sandy, clay or loam?
2. Is your winter temperature warm, temperate or very cold?
3. What three colors do you prefer, red, white, pink or yellow?

We will make a selection from our first quality bushes of Everblooming varieties that will meet all of your conditions and in addition give you this three-way enjoyment at the moderate cost of \$10.00.

Fifteen Everblooming Rose Bushes for \$10.00

Transportation Prepaid and Delivery Guaranteed
One or more groups may be ordered at this rate

NOTE.—Where the names of the varieties are especially desired, please specify and one tag will be placed on each variety. If any variation from the Three Fifteen offer or specific varieties are desired, please consult our regular catalog for prices.

If you do not have our catalog, we will be glad to send one on request.



Souvenir de Claudius Pernet

Truly a Yellow Rose

NEW enough to be unusual, and old enough to be known as reliable, this outstanding variety wins admiration wherever seen. Occasionally, in the spring its flowers are disappointing, but when other yellow Roses fade under hot sun, this variety holds true to its color. Its pointed bud, attractive foliage, sturdy growth, and plentiful blooms make it a preferred rose by those who plant it.

WE SELL IT THIS YEAR AT \$12.50 PER DOZEN, POSTPAID

NEW BRUNSWICK NURSERIES, New Brunswick, N. J.



Mr Z C Corbett
Bureau of Plant Industry
Washington
D.C.

**Roses Purchased During Fall,
1926, and Covered by This
Insurance Policy**

A Serious Effort

to convince all rose lovers that substantial success with New Brunswick Roses may be obtained by Fall planting.

Most rose enthusiasts are fast learning of these advantages, which professional growers have known for many years.

Plant your roses this Fall with the backing of this insurance policy and see for yourself just how much better are the results.

Why Are These Higher Priced Roses?

In buying Roses and comparing the prices, as are variously published it is advisable to recognize, as with other products, that there are "roses and ROSES."

Can a grower, the actual producer of 100,000 Rose bushes, possibly sell that many at a dollar, while Woolworth's sell as many Roses at 10 cents each, and while department stores sell as many and more at "three for a dollar"?

Does the customer receive good value for his 10 cents or his dollar?

It seems that he might, even when the experience of the 10-cent buyer was that out of ten Roses planted, one grew, and out of the "three for a dollar" two grew, one of which was a different color than expected.

Strange as it might seem, the writer, a grower of higher-priced Roses, is always encouraged by hearing of the increasing sales of Roses of the Woolworth and department-store variety. This is an indication, being proven by actual facts, that flower-lovers, who for various reasons would not immediately pay a dollar for a Rose bush, would experiment at a nominal cost with these cheaper Roses so that they might experience the various stages of growing a Rose.

Completing this experience with varying successes, the worthwhile flower-lover becomes a rose-fan, and with a natural American bent proceeds to better his product.

And at this point the grower of quality Roses enters the scene and becomes a party to the plan of supplying better Roses for the garden—starting with a better product which the rose-fan recognizes at sight, he plants his bushes with experience and greater care and also with higher anticipations.

His results are naturally such that he does not usually go back to the cheaper Roses, nor does he keep his accomplishments to himself.

It is the repetition of these experiences each year that has made it possible for the New Brunswick Nurseries to develop from a very small beginning to the second largest grower of Roses in New Jersey, within a short period of eight years.

FRED D. OSMAN

New Brunswick Nurseries

FRED D. OSMAN, *Proprietor*

New Brunswick · New Jersey